

EXHIBIT F

**IN THE UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
FOR THE EASTERN DISTRICT OF TEXAS
MARSHALL DIVISION**

KAIFI LLC,

Plaintiff,

v.

T-MOBILE US, INC. and T-MOBILE USA,
INC.,

Defendants.

CASE NO. 2:20-CV-281-JRG

JURY TRIAL DEMANDED

KAIFI LLC,

Plaintiff,

v.

VERIZON COMMUNICATIONS INC.,
CELLCO PARTNERSHIP D/B/A VERIZON
WIRELESS, VERIZON SERVICES CORP.,
VERIZON ENTERPRISE SOLUTIONS,
LLC, VERIZON BUSINESS GLOBAL LLC,
VERIZON BUSINESS NETWORK
SERVICES, LLC, VERIZON CORPORATE
SERVICES GROUP INC., VERIZON DATA
SERVICES, LLC, VERIZON MEDIA INC.,
and VERIZON ONLINE, LLC,

Defendants.

CASE NO. 2:20-CV-280-JRG

JURY TRIAL DEMANDED

**LETTER OF REQUEST: REQUEST FOR INTERNATIONAL JUDICIAL ASSISTANCE
PURSUANT TO THE HAGUE CONVENTION OF 18 MARCH 1970 ON
THE TAKING OF EVIDENCE ABROAD IN CIVIL OR COMMERCIAL MATTERS**

GREETINGS:

1. Sender	The Honorable Rodney Gilstrap United States District Court for the Eastern District of Texas
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	Sam B. Hall, Jr. Federal Building and United States Courthouse 100 East Houston Street Marshall, Texas 75670 USA
2. Central Authority of the Requested State	National Court Administration Attn: Director of International Affairs Seocho-daero 219 Seocho-gu Seoul 06590 Republic of Korea
3. Person to whom the executed request is to be returned	This Court; representatives of the parties as indicated below; the witnesses from whom evidence is requested as indicated below; and such other person(s) that you deem proper.
4. Specification of the date by which the requesting authority requires receipt of the response to the Letter of Request	As soon as reasonably practicable. Reason for urgency: The court's designated deadline for submitting documentary and testimonial evidence in this case is July 9, 2021. Defendants respectfully request prompt execution of this Request given the deadline above.

In conformity with Article 3 of the Hague Convention on the Taking of Evidence Abroad in Civil or Commercial Matters ("Hague Convention") and Federal Rule of Civil Procedure 28(b) and 28 U.S.C. § 1781(b), the undersigned authority respectfully has the honor to submit the following request:

5.	a.	Requesting Judicial Authority (Article 3, a)	The Honorable Rodney Gilstrap United States District Court for the Eastern District of Texas Sam B. Hall, Jr. Federal Building and United States Courthouse 100 East Houston Street Marshall, Texas 75670 USA
	b.	To the competent Authority of (Article 3, a)	Republic of Korea
	c.	Name of the case and any identifying number	<i>KAIFI LLC v. T-Mobile US, Inc., et al.</i> , Case No. 2:20-cv-00281-JRG, United States District Court for the Eastern District of Texas.

			<i>KAIFI LLC v. Verizon Communications, Inc., et al.</i> , Case No. 2:20-cv-00280-JRG, United States District Court for the Eastern District of Texas.
6.	Names and addresses of the parties and their representative (including representatives in the requested State) (Article 3, b)		
	a.	Plaintiff	KAIFI LLC (“KAIFI”)
		Representatives	<p>Enoch H. Liang Michael J. Song Vincent M. Pollmeier LTL ATTORNEYS LLP 300 S. Grand Ave., 14th Fl. Los Angeles, California 90071 Telephone: (213) 612-8900 Facsimile: (213) 612-3773 Email: enoch.liang@ltmlattorneys.com Email: michael.song@ltmlattorneys.com Email: vincent.pollmeier@ltmlattorneys.com</p> <p>Robert Christopher Bunt PARKER, BUNT & AINSWORTH PC 100 E. Ferguson St., Suite 418 Tyler, Texas 75702 Email: rcbunt@pbatyler.com</p>
	b.	Defendants	T-Mobile US, Inc. and T-Mobile USA, Inc. (collectively, “T-Mobile”); and Verizon Communications Inc., Cellco Partnership d/b/a Verizon Wireless, Verizon Services Corp., Verizon Enterprise Solutions, LLC, Verizon Business Global LLC, Verizon Business Network Services, LLC, Verizon Corporate Services Group, Inc., Verizon Data Services, LLC, Verizon Media Inc., and Verizon Online, LLC (collectively, “Verizon,” and collectively with T-Mobile, “Defendants”).
		Representatives	<p>Josh A. Krevitt Benjamin Hershkowitz Katherine Q. Dominguez Paul J. Kremer GIBSON, DUNN & CRUTCHER LLP 200 Park Avenue New York, New York 10166-0193 Telephone: (212) 351-4000 Facsimile: (212) 351-4035 Email: jkrevitt@gibsondunn.com</p>

			<p>Email: bhershkowitz@gibsondunn.com Email: kdominguez@gibsondunn.com Email: pkremer@gibsondunn.com</p> <p>Nathan R. Curtis GIBSON, DUNN & CRUTCHER LLP 2001 Ross Avenue Dallas, Texas 75201-2923 Tel: (214) 698-3423 Fax: (214) 571-2961 Email: ncurtis@gibsondunn.com</p> <p>Melissa R. Smith GILLAM & SMITH, LLP 303 S. Washington Ave. Marshall, TX 75670 Telephone: (903) 934-8450 Facsimile: (903) 934-9257 Email: melissa@gillamsmithlaw.com</p>
7.	a.	Nature of the proceedings (divorce, paternity, breach of contract, product liability, etc.) (Article 3, c)	<p>This is a civil action alleging patent infringement under the patent laws of the United States.</p> <p>The above-captioned cases concern the same Plaintiff and the same asserted patent, and thus the information sought in these requests is equally relevant to issues common to both litigations. For convenience and conservation of judicial resources, counsel for T Mobile and Verizon have therefore coordinated to file this single, consolidated set of requests under the Hague Convention applicable to both cases.</p>
	b.	Summary of complaint	<p>The complaint alleges that T-Mobile infringes U.S. Patent No. 6,922,728 (the “728 patent”) by making, using, selling, offering to sell, and/or importing certain wireless/cellular instrumentalities. KAIFI alleges it is entitled to damages constituting, in part, a reasonable royalty on a license for the 728 patent. KAIFI also alleges it is entitled to an injunction preventing T-Mobile’s alleged continuing infringement of the 728 patent. KAIST is the original assignee named on the face of the 728 patent. The 728 patent was then</p>

			<p>allegedly assigned to Intellectual Discovery Co., Ltd., and then to KAIFI.</p> <p>The complaint alleges that Verizon infringes U.S. Patent No. 6,922,728 (the “728 patent”) by making, using, selling, offering to sell, and/or importing certain wireless/cellular instrumentalities. KAIFI alleges it is entitled to damages constituting, in part, a reasonable royalty on a license for the 728 patent. KAIFI also alleges it is entitled to an injunction preventing Verizon’s alleged continuing infringement of the 728 patent. KAIST is the original assignee named on the face of the 728 patent. The 728 patent was then allegedly assigned to Intellectual Discovery Co., Ltd., and then to KAIFI.</p>
	c.	Summary of defenses	<p>In defense against KAIFI’s claims of patent infringement, T-Mobile asserts, inter alia, that it does not infringe any of the claims of the 728 patent. T-Mobile also asserts that KAIFI cannot enforce the 728 patent because it does not own all right, title, and interest in that patent; and that the 728 patent is unenforceable because it does not properly list all inventors. T-Mobile further asserts that the claims of the 728 patent are invalid under at least 35 U.S.C. §§ 102, 103, and 112; are ineligible for patent protection under 35 U.S.C. § 101; and are unenforceable under equitable doctrines that include, but are not limited to, estoppel, unclean hands, waiver, and implied waiver.</p> <p>In defense against KAIFI’s claims of patent infringement, Verizon asserts, inter alia, that it does not infringe any of the claims of the 728 patent. Verizon also asserts that KAIFI cannot enforce the 728 patent because it does not own all right, title, and interest in that patent; and that the 728 patent is unenforceable because it does not properly list all inventors. Verizon further asserts that the claims of the 728 patent are invalid under at least 35 U.S.C. §§ 102, 103, and 112; are ineligible for patent protection under 35</p>

			<p>U.S.C. § 101; and are unenforceable under equitable doctrines that include, but are not limited to, estoppel, unclean hands, waiver, and implied waiver. Finally, Verizon asserts that the KAIFI's claims for damages are statutorily limited under at least 35 U.S.C. §§ 286 and 287; that KAIFI is barred from recovering costs under 35 U.S.C. § 288; and that claims for relief are limited under the doctrines of full compensation, exhaustion, and/or first sale.</p> <p>Jee-young Song has knowledge and information relevant to Defendants' defenses, including Defendants' contentions that the 728 patent is invalid under United States patent law.</p>
	d.	Other necessary information or documents	<p>Jee-young Song's current address is:</p> <p>#13, 4th Floor, Platinum Tower, 398, Seocho-daero, Seocho-gu, Seoul, Republic of Korea</p>
8.	a.	Evidence to be obtained or other judicial act to be performed (Article 3, d)	<p>At or around the time of the alleged invention of the 728 patent, Jee-young Song and Dong-Ho Cho (the inventor named on the face of the 728 patent) were working together at KAIST in the same department (Electrical Engineering) in the field of wireless communication. Thus, Jee-young Song possesses information relevant to Defendants' defenses to the complaint's allegations of infringement of the 728 patent and other aspects of the underlying case, including but not limited to Defendants' invalidity defenses, unenforceability defenses, and documents relating to the alleged invention(s) of the 728 patent. For example, Jee-young Song possesses knowledge relating to the alleged invention of the 728 patent (including prior art), and inventorship and ownership of the 728 patent. The evidence sought is directly relevant to the issues in dispute.</p>

			Defendants have no recourse to seek this information other than to enlist the aid of this Authority through the Hague Convention.
	b.	Purpose of the evidence or judicial act sought	<p>The evidence sought is directly relevant to the issues in dispute. In particular, Defendants seek testimony regarding the witness examination questions listed in Attachment A. The relevance of each question is explained below:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. KAIST is the original assignee named on the face of U.S. Patent No. 6,922,728 (the “728 patent”) (<i>see</i> KAIFI LLC’s Complaint, Dkt. No. 1, ¶ 25), the location where the 728 patent was purportedly developed, and the employer of Dong-Ho Cho (the “Named Inventor”) (<i>see</i> KAIFI LLC’s Complaint, Dkt. No. 1, ¶ 28, stating that Dong-Ho Cho “is currently a professor of electrical engineering at KAIST” and “has been the Dean of the College of Information Science & Technology at KAIST [and] served as the director of KAIST’s Wireless Power Transfer Technology Research Center”). The 728 patent is purportedly “directed to an Internet network connecting and roaming system and method.” <i>See</i> KAIFI LLC’s Complaint, Dkt. No. 1, ¶ 31. At or around the time of the alleged invention of the 728 patent, Jee-young Song and Dong-Ho Cho were working together at KAIST in the field of wireless communication in the same department (Electrical Engineering), including joint authorship of multiple publications in the field of wireless communications. Thus, Jee-young Song would possess knowledge of the time periods during which she was a student, researcher, or other employee at KAIST. This information is relevant at least to Defendants’ invalidity and unenforceability defenses. 2. KAIST is the original assignee named on the face of the 728 patent (<i>see</i> KAIFI

			<p>LLC’s Complaint, Dkt. No. 1, ¶ 25) and the location where the 728 patent was purportedly developed (and employer of the Named Inventor) (<i>see</i> KAIFI LLC’s Complaint, Dkt. No. 1, ¶ 28, stating that Dong-Ho Cho “is currently a professor of electrical engineering at KAIST” and “has been the Dean of the College of Information Science & Technology at KAIST [and] served as the director of KAIST’s Wireless Power Transfer Technology Research Center”). The 728 patent is purportedly “directed to an Internet network connecting and roaming system and method.” <i>See</i> KAIFI LLC’s Complaint, Dkt. No. 1, ¶ 31. At or around the time of the alleged invention of the 728 patent, Jee-young Song and Dong-Ho Cho were working together at KAIST in the field of wireless communication in the same department (Electrical Engineering), including joint authorship of multiple publications in the field of wireless communications. Thus, Jee-young Song would possess knowledge of her duties and responsibilities during her time at KAIST as a student, researcher, or other employee. This information is relevant at least to Defendants’ invalidity and unenforceability defenses.</p> <p>3. KAIST is the original assignee named on the face of the 728 patent(<i>see</i> KAIFI LLC’s Complaint, Dkt. No. 1, ¶ 25) and the location where the 728 patent was purportedly developed (and employer of the Named Inventor) (<i>see</i> KAIFI LLC’s Complaint, Dkt. No. 1, ¶ 28, stating that Dong-Ho Cho “is currently a professor of electrical engineering at KAIST” and “has been the Dean of the College of Information Science & Technology at KAIST [and] served as the director of KAIST’s Wireless Power Transfer Technology Research Center”). The 728 patent is purportedly “directed to an</p>
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			<p>Internet network connecting and roaming system and method.” <i>See</i> KAIFI LLC’s Complaint, Dkt. No. 1, ¶ 31. At or around the time of the alleged invention of the 728 patent, Jee-young Song and Dong-Ho Cho were working together at KAIST in the field of wireless communication in the same department (Electrical Engineering), including joint authorship of multiple publications in the field of wireless communications. Thus, Jee-young Song would possess knowledge of her research and other work performed at KAIST. This information is relevant at least to Defendants’ invalidity and unenforceability defenses.</p> <p>4. KAIST is the original assignee named on the face of the 728 patent (<i>see</i> KAIFI LLC’s Complaint, Dkt. No. 1, ¶ 25) and the location where the 728 patent was purportedly developed (and employer of the Named Inventor) (<i>see</i> KAIFI LLC’s Complaint, Dkt. No. 1, ¶ 28, stating that Dong-Ho Cho “is currently a professor of electrical engineering at KAIST” and “has been the Dean of the College of Information Science & Technology at KAIST [and] served as the director of KAIST’s Wireless Power Transfer Technology Research Center”). The 728 patent is purportedly “directed to an Internet network connecting and roaming system and method.” <i>See</i> KAIFI LLC’s Complaint, Dkt. No. 1, ¶ 31. At or around the time of the alleged invention of the 728 patent, Jee-young Song and Dong-Ho Cho were working together at KAIST in the field of wireless communication in the same department (Electrical Engineering), including joint authorship of multiple publications in the field of wireless communications. Thus, Jee-young Song would possess knowledge of her own research. This information is relevant at least to</p>
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			<p>Defendants' invalidity and unenforceability defenses.</p> <p>5. KAIST is the original assignee named on the face of the 728 patent (<i>see</i> KAIFI LLC's Complaint, Dkt. No. 1, ¶ 25) and the location where the 728 patent was purportedly developed (and employer of the Named Inventor) (<i>see</i> KAIFI LLC's Complaint, Dkt. No. 1, ¶ 28, stating that Dong-Ho Cho "is currently a professor of electrical engineering at KAIST" and "has been the Dean of the College of Information Science & Technology at KAIST [and] served as the director of KAIST's Wireless Power Transfer Technology Research Center"). The 728 patent is purportedly "directed to an Internet network connecting and roaming system and method." <i>See</i> KAIFI LLC's Complaint, Dkt. No. 1, ¶ 31. At or around the time of the alleged invention of the 728 patent, Jee-young Song and Dong-Ho Cho were working together at KAIST in the field of wireless communication in the same department (Electrical Engineering), including joint authorship of multiple publications in the field of wireless communications. Thus, Jee-young Song would possess knowledge of her work, research, interaction, and relationship with Dong-Ho Cho. This information is relevant at least to Defendants' invalidity and unenforceability defenses.</p> <p>6. KAIST is the original assignee named on the face of the 728 patent (<i>see</i> KAIFI LLC's Complaint, Dkt. No. 1, ¶ 25) and the location where the 728 patent was purportedly developed (and employer of the Named Inventor) (<i>see</i> KAIFI LLC's Complaint, Dkt. No. 1, ¶ 28, stating that Dong-Ho Cho "is currently a professor of electrical engineering at KAIST" and "has been the Dean of the College of Information Science & Technology at KAIST [and] served as the director of</p>
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			<p>KAIST's Wireless Power Transfer Technology Research Center"). The 728 patent is purportedly "directed to an Internet network connecting and roaming system and method." <i>See</i> KAIFI LLC's Complaint, Dkt. No. 1, ¶ 31. At or around the time of the alleged invention of the 728 patent, Jee-young Song and Dong-Ho Cho were working together at KAIST in the field of wireless communication in the same department (Electrical Engineering), including joint authorship of multiple publications in the field of wireless communications. Thus, Jee-young Song would possess knowledge of presentations, articles, and conference papers that she authored or co-authored allegedly relating to the technology claimed in the alleged invention(s) of the 728 patent. This information is relevant at least to Defendants' invalidity and unenforceability defenses.</p> <p>7. KAIST is the original assignee named on the face of the 728 patent (<i>see</i> KAIFI LLC's Complaint, Dkt. No. 1, ¶ 25) and the location where the 728 patent was purportedly developed (and employer of the Named Inventor) (<i>see</i> KAIFI LLC's Complaint, Dkt. No. 1, ¶ 28, stating that Dong-Ho Cho "is currently a professor of electrical engineering at KAIST" and "has been the Dean of the College of Information Science & Technology at KAIST [and] served as the director of KAIST's Wireless Power Transfer Technology Research Center"). The 728 patent is purportedly "directed to an Internet network connecting and roaming system and method." <i>See</i> KAIFI LLC's Complaint, Dkt. No. 1, ¶ 31. At or around the time of the alleged invention of the 728 patent, Jee-young Song and Dong-Ho Cho were working together at KAIST in the field of wireless communication in the same department</p>
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			<p>(Electrical Engineering), including joint authorship of multiple publications in the field of wireless communications. Thus, Jee-young Song would possess knowledge of her collaboration with Dong-Ho Cho allegedly relating to the technology claimed in the alleged invention(s) of the 728 patent. This information is relevant at least to Defendants' invalidity and unenforceability defenses.</p> <p>8. KAIST is the original assignee named on the face of the 728 patent (<i>see</i> KAIFI LLC's Complaint, Dkt. No. 1, ¶ 25) and the location where the 728 patent was purportedly developed (and employer of the Named Inventor) (<i>see</i> KAIFI LLC's Complaint, Dkt. No. 1, ¶ 28, stating that Dong-Ho Cho "is currently a professor of electrical engineering at KAIST" and "has been the Dean of the College of Information Science & Technology at KAIST [and] served as the director of KAIST's Wireless Power Transfer Technology Research Center"). The 728 patent is purportedly "directed to an Internet network connecting and roaming system and method." <i>See</i> KAIFI LLC's Complaint, Dkt. No. 1, ¶ 31. At or around the time of the alleged invention of the 728 patent, Jee-young Song and Dong-Ho Cho were working together at KAIST in the field of wireless communication in the same department (Electrical Engineering), including joint authorship of multiple publications in the field of wireless communications. Thus, Jee-young Song would possess knowledge of her role in projects with Dong-Ho Cho allegedly relating to the technology claimed in the alleged invention(s) of the 728 patent. This information is relevant at least to Defendants' invalidity and unenforceability defenses.</p>
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			<p>9. KAIST is the original assignee named on the face of the 728 patent (<i>see</i> KAIFI LLC’s Complaint, Dkt. No. 1, ¶ 25) and the location where the 728 patent was purportedly developed (and employer of the Named Inventor) (<i>see</i> KAIFI LLC’s Complaint, Dkt. No. 1, ¶ 28, stating that Dong-Ho Cho “is currently a professor of electrical engineering at KAIST” and “has been the Dean of the College of Information Science & Technology at KAIST [and] served as the director of KAIST’s Wireless Power Transfer Technology Research Center”). The 728 patent is purportedly “directed to an Internet network connecting and roaming system and method.” <i>See</i> KAIFI LLC’s Complaint, Dkt. No. 1, ¶ 31. At or around the time of the alleged invention of the 728 patent, Jee-young Song and Dong-Ho Cho were working together at KAIST in the field of wireless communication in the same department (Electrical Engineering), including joint authorship of multiple publications in the field of wireless communications. Thus, Jee-young Song would possess knowledge of engineering and laboratory notebooks, technical reports, schematics, calendars, test results, and the like allegedly relating to the technology claimed in the alleged invention(s) of the 728 patent. This information is relevant at least to Defendants’ invalidity and unenforceability defenses.</p> <p>10. KAIST is the original assignee named on the face of the 728 patent (<i>see</i> KAIFI LLC’s Complaint, Dkt. No. 1, ¶ 25) and the location where the 728 patent was purportedly developed (and employer of the Named Inventor) (<i>see</i> KAIFI LLC’s Complaint, Dkt. No. 1, ¶ 28, stating that Dong-Ho Cho “is currently a professor of electrical engineering at KAIST” and “has been the Dean of the College of Information Science & Technology at</p>
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			<p>KAIST [and] served as the director of KAIST's Wireless Power Transfer Technology Research Center"). The 728 patent is purportedly "directed to an Internet network connecting and roaming system and method." <i>See</i> KAIFI LLC's Complaint, Dkt. No. 1, ¶ 28. At or around the time of the alleged invention of the 728 patent, Jee-young Song and Dong-Ho Cho were working together at KAIST in the field of wireless communication in the same department (Electrical Engineering), including joint authorship of multiple publications in the field of wireless communications. Thus, Jee-young Song would possess knowledge of copies of the 728 patent or Korean Patent No. 10-0386092, or applications for those patents, that she has been provided with. This information is relevant at least to Defendants' invalidity and unenforceability defenses.</p> <p>11. KAIST is the original assignee named on the face of the 728 patent (<i>see</i> KAIFI LLC's Complaint, Dkt. No. 1, ¶ 25) and the location where the 728 patent was purportedly developed (and employer of the Named Inventor) (<i>see</i> KAIFI LLC's Complaint, Dkt. No. 1, ¶ 28, stating that Dong-Ho Cho "is currently a professor of electrical engineering at KAIST" and "has been the Dean of the College of Information Science & Technology at KAIST [and] served as the director of KAIST's Wireless Power Transfer Technology Research Center"). The 728 patent is purportedly "directed to an Internet network connecting and roaming system and method." <i>See</i> KAIFI LLC's Complaint, Dkt. No. 1, ¶ 31. At or around the time of the alleged invention of the 728 patent, Jee-young Song and Dong-Ho Cho were working together at KAIST in the field of wireless communication in the same department (Electrical Engineering), including joint</p>
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			authorship of multiple publications in the field of wireless communications. Thus, Jee-young Song would possess knowledge and awareness of certain references pertinent to that field of endeavor. This information is relevant at least to Defendants' invalidity and unenforceability defenses.
9.	Identity and address of any person to be examined (Article 3, e)	Jee-young Song #13, 4th Floor, Platinum Tower, 398, Seocho-daero, Seocho-gu, Seoul, Republic of Korea	
10.	Questions to be put to the persons to be examined or statement of the subject matter about which they are to be examined (Article 3, f)	See Attachment A (Witness Examination Questionnaire)	
11.	Documents or other property to be inspected (Article 3, g)	None.	
12.	Any requirement that the evidence be given on oath or affirmation and any special form to be used (Article 3, h)	The witness should be examined under oath.	
13.	Special methods or procedure to be followed (e.g., oral or in writing, verbatim, transcript or summary, cross-examination, etc.) (Article 3, i) and 9)	<p>This Letter of Request includes the following requests:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• That an authorized shorthand writer/court reporter be present at the examination who shall record the oral testimony verbatim (in Korean) and prepare a transcript of the evidence;• That a direct examination / re-direct examination by Defendants' Korean counsel be allowed under Korean Civil Procedure;• That simultaneous interpretation (e.g., whispering translation) by an interpreter for either party or counsel be permitted at the party's expense;• That Defendants' Korean counsel be permitted to ask the witness additional questions that are related to the subject matter set forth in Attachment A;• That KAIFI's counsel be permitted to ask the witness additional questions that are related to the subject matter set forth in Attachment A; and	

		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> That audio recording of the witness testimony be provided in electronic form to This Court and representatives of the parties as indicated above. <p>In the event the evidence cannot be taken in the manner or location requested, it is to be taken in such a manner or location as provided by local law. To the extent any request in this section is deemed incompatible with Korean principles of procedural law, it is to be disregarded.</p>
14.	Request for notification of the time and place for the execution of the Request and identity and address of any person to be notified (Article 7)	<p>This Court respectfully requests that you notify this Court; the representatives of the parties as indicated above; the witness from whom evidence is requested as indicated above; such person(s) that you deem proper; and the attorney named below:</p> <p>Seong-Soo Park Kim & Chang 75, Saemunan-ro (Crescendo Building), Jongno-gu, Seoul, 03182, Korea Tel: +82-2-3703-1870 seongsoo.park@kimchang.com</p>
15.	Request for attendance or participation of judicial personnel of the requesting authority at the execution of the Letter of Request (Article 8)	No judicial personnel of the requesting authority will attend or participate.
16.	Specification of privilege or duty to refuse to give evidence under the law of the State of origin (Article 11, b)	Defendants believe that Jee-young Song does not benefit from any privilege, and does not endorse the assertion of any such privilege or duty.
17.	The fees and costs incurred which are reimbursable under the second paragraph of Article 14 or under Article 26 of the Convention will be borne by:	Defendants will bear the reimbursable costs associated with this request in accordance with the provisions of the Hague Convention. Please contact Defendants' counsel at the addresses set out under paragraph 6.b above, to make any necessary financial arrangements.

DATE OF REQUEST

_____ 2021

The Honorable Rodney Gilstrap
United States District Judge
United States District Court for the Eastern District
of Texas, Marshall Division
Sam B. Hall Jr. Federal Building and United States
Courthouse
100 East Houston Street
Marshall, Texas 75670
United States of America
(signature and seal)

ATTACHMENT A

INSTRUCTIONS

1. In responding to the examination questions below, please respond with all information that is available to you.
2. Any information provided by you will be treated according to the Protective Order in this case. If requested, the Protective Order will be provided to you separately.

WITNESS EXAMINATION QUESTIONNAIRE: Jee-young Song

1. Between 1998 and 2001, for what time periods were you a student, researcher, or other employee at KAIST?
2. What were your duties and responsibilities during your time at KAIST as a student, researcher, or other employee between 1998 and 2001?
3. Please describe your research and other work performed at KAIST between 1998 and 2001.
4. Please describe all of the research you performed between 1998 and 2001.
5. Please describe your work, research, interaction, and relationship with Dong-Ho Cho between 1998 and 2001.
6. Please describe presentations, articles, and conference papers that you authored or co-authored relating to technology for roaming or handover between either a Bluetooth or a Wi-Fi network and a cellular network, or between “indoor” and “outdoor” networks as those terms are used in U.S. Patent No. 6,922,728, whether published or not, prior to 2002.
7. Please describe your research or other work in collaboration with Dong-Ho Cho relating to technology for roaming or handover between either a Bluetooth or a Wi-Fi network and a cellular network, or between “indoor” and “outdoor” networks as those terms are used in U.S. Patent No. 6,922,728, prior to 2002.

8. Please describe your role in projects with Dong-Ho Cho relating to technology for roaming or handover between either a Bluetooth or a Wi-Fi network and a cellular network, or between “indoor” and “outdoor” networks as those terms are used in U.S. Patent No. 6,922,728, prior to 2002.
9. Please describe your engineering and laboratory notebooks, log books, record books, memoranda, technical reports, drawings, schematics, specifications, diagrams, computer records, diaries, calendars, and test results that include information related to technology for roaming or handover between either a Bluetooth or a Wi-Fi network and a cellular network, or between “indoor” and “outdoor” networks as those terms are used in U.S. Patent No. 6,922,728, prior to 2002.
10. Please describe whether you have ever been provided with a copy of U.S. Patent No. 6,922,728 or Korean Patent No. 10-0386092, or any patent application for those patents, and the circumstances of such provision.
11. Please describe any knowledge or awareness you have, and the circumstances under which you became aware, of any of the following references:
 - a. N. Nikolaou, et al., Wireless Technologies Convergence: Results and Experience (2000).
 - b. K. Pahlavan, et al., Handoff in Hybrid Mobile Data Networks (2000).
 - c. U.S. Patent No. 7,039,027, or any related patents, foreign counterparts, or provisional applications to which it claims priority.
 - d. U.S. Patent No. 6,243,581, or any related patents, foreign counterparts, or provisional applications to which it claims priority.